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Longings.

If I were a railroad brakeman
I'd holler the stations so plain
That the man who was going to Texas
Would go clear through to Maine.
I'd open the door of the smoking car
And I'd give such a mighty roar
That the passengers back in the sleeper
Would all fall out on the floor;
For I couldn't afford a tenor voice,
And I couldn't afford to speak
In the sweet, soft tones of the Æolian harps
For eleven dollars a week.

If I were a baggage-master
I'd rattle the trunks about;
I'd stand them up in the corner
And I'd tear their bowels out.
I would pull the handles out by the roots,
I would kick their corners in,
And strew their stuffing all round the car
And make them lank and thin.
For I couldn't afford to wear kid gloves
Nor put soft pads on my feet,
Nor to handle things gently, when all my pay
Just kept me in bread and meat.

If I were a railroad conductor,
As through the train I'd go,
I'd have for every question they asked
This answer all ready: "Don't know."
I'd miss connections for lots of men,
I'd run lone passengers past;
I'd tell them 'twas eight when I knew 'twas ten,
And I'd swear the watches were fast.
For I couldn't afford to be civil
When I knew every man in the load
Would look at my watch and ring, and say:
"He stole them things from the road!"

Burlington Hawk-Eye.

A RIBBON.

It was a simple thing to do so much harm—a strip of rose-pink silk—and certainly harmless in itself. But it caused Launce Lisle the worst heart-ache of his life. I will tell you about it.

Virginia Payne, of Granby, never flirted. That was a fact patent among her admirers. Handsome she was, witty and charming, beyond compare; but never had folly enough to think that the warmest smile that ever parted her red lips meant more than would read in an open book. If Virginia would write between the lines, she had never done so, though she was one-and-twenty.

For three months she had been mistress of Granby, a magnificent old family inheritance. The great mansion of pale gray-stone, set among lawns and gardens, beautiful beyond compare, was her very own, and her home, and it had been the home and possession of all her line for over 100 years. From father to son, and finally from father to daughter, Granby had come to her. And there she dwelt with her guardian, Mr. Israel, her aunt Content and a goodly train of servants. The heiress of Granby, being who she was and what she was, was toasted far and near, and naturally would have become a prey to fortune hunters, but for one clause of her father's will. It had been the one prayer of his life, and it was his dying request, carefully worded upon paper, that Virginia, then a child of nine years, should marry Launcelot Lisle. He was his stepson, already a young man of character and weight. But he had never lived at Granby, and when Virginia, at 16, met him, she could not remember to have seen him before.

It was on the day of her father's funeral. Her stepsister had been dead several years, and but for the sister of her own mother, aunt Content, she was quite alone. Launce had almost immediately gone back to London, but he had come to her, shivering in her black robes, under all the excitement, and said gently, that he feared she would be very lonesome—that he wished he could remain at Granby—that he might be of some service to her, etc.; but briefly he was gone, and she had returned to school.

At 18 she was at Granby again, and, with her guardian's approval and personal oversight, saw much company. It was better she should see something of the world before choosing a husband, he said; and so, people argued she was not engaged to Launce Lisle, though Virginia said freely that she was so, unless Mr. Lisle preferred otherwise since her father had wished it. Whatever the truth might be, the fact seemed to make fortune-hunters at least frequent. But one fact, as I have said, was patent—Miss Payne never flirted. Many argued the proof of her engagement from this; others instinctively read another cause in a certain vestal purity of the girl's countenance when in utter repose.

In the play of conversation it was charmingly vivacious and fascinating. Her crimson lips and soft black eyes, the white temples and raidiant color, helped make up a face which, when fully seen, could never be forgotten. Certainly Launce Lisle thought so, coming upon it suddenly, for another brief week of his life, on a hurried business trip to New York.

It was just after Virginia became legally mistress of Granby. She was spending the winter in the city.

"I say, Launce," said Peyton Lesley, "you will see your betrothed to-night. She is to be at Madame Hyacinth's."

Launce made no reply, but when he was alone with his sister, a very sweet woman, whom he dearly loved, he asked:

"Do you know Virginia Payne, Prue?"

Mrs. Roberts replied that she did.

"Do you like her?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Roberts, with decision.

That was enough. Launce said no more. But at supper Virginia's name was again mentioned. He heard then that she never flirted.

He was conscious of dressing with unusual care for the evening's entertainment. Before he left the house he took from a trunk a photograph sent him by Virginia's father, some 12 years previously. It represented, a slight child of eight, with soft, dark eyes, and a wealth of dark, curling hair. He had the pale child's image dimly in his mind, confused by the memory of the same at 16—a timid girl, trembling in her black dress—when, an hour later, he came face to face with Virginia, in her flush of youthful loveliness.

Mr. Israel, upon whose arm she leaned, welcomed him warmly.

"We are going back to Granby to-morrow. Come soon and visit us," he said.

Launce did not know what words he used in accepting this invitation—the petite figure in white and gold confused him so; but he had arrived late, and Virginia and guardian were already going, and that was the end of the conversation. He mused over it, thinking that the lady was simply polite, and seemed indifferent simply because she was not so. At sight of the frank, steel-blue eyes, the firm, white brows shadowed by rings of fair hair, the finely chiseled mouth—all of which she remembered perfectly—her heart gave a traitorous leap and threatened so alarmingly to go over to the stranger that she swiftly summoned all her native caution. He did not love her, probably—perhaps never would; and she was very proud. Even her father's wish must be set aside before her rights as a woman to be preferred solely for herself.

But Launce went to Granby. I hardly know of anything on earth that would have kept him from going. Virginia had reigned mistress there only since the previous autumn, but her taste for what was artistic and beautiful had given the interior of the great mansion a striking charm. Lovely pictures leaned from the walls; graceful figures in bronze and marble graced shelves and niches; floors had been relaid in polished wood, and covered with rich skins and foreign rugs. And over this beautiful home reigned a presence the most beautiful he had ever seen, Launce thought. He talked, and rode and drove with Virginia, and she was sweet and gentle. But others talked and rode, and drove with her—sons and brothers of her neighbors whom she had known all her life—and she was sweet and gentle with them. There was Allan Stuart, Godfrey Grey and the Rane brothers—Launce could not see a bit of difference between her treatment of them and of himself. He pondered the matter at night, on a sleepless pillow, the moon looking at him through the silken curtains of the windows, that week at Granby. But Launce was a thoroughly manly fellow, and had courage to dare his fate. He did not admire Virginia Payne one whit the less because of the reserve which so baffled him.

One day when they were out riding with a party of four others, he proposed making a cross cut through the woods to find a whip which he had lost there the day previous, and asked Virginia to accompany him.

"We will meet the others at the turnpike crossing," he said.

Virginia turned her horse's head readily, all unsuspicious; but, when they were hid among the balsamic firs she suddenly became aware of her companion's manner. A sudden bloom showed in her cheeks; she began herself the search for the whip.

"I do not care a picayune for the whip. I came this way, Virginia, that I might be alone with you for a moment."

This did not tend to make the soft cheeks any less vivid, but Launce did not notice.

"I want to tell you something," he went on, steadily, "which you have heard from other men, I dare say, but it is nevertheless true from me. I have never in my life seen a woman who suits me as you do, Virginia; and it is not because of what your father wished and planned for us, but because of yourself. But while you are beautiful and attractive, there is nothing wonderful about me; and though I don't know why you should marry me I wish you would. Not because of your father's wish, either."

He had taken her hand, stopped the horses, and was looking into her face, with its downcast eyes and tremulous lips.

"Could you love me, Virginia?"

A dimple stirred the soft cheek.

"Perhaps."

She never knew what startled her horse at that moment, but he shied at some object in the wood, nearly unseating her, and then flew like the wind down the path. Launce followed anxiously, but she had met the others of the party before he overtook her. There was no chance to see her alone again that day, and the next he had set for his departure. But she had confessed nothing, promised nothing, and he was, perhaps, less at ease than before his declaration.

There was company to entertain that day—among the number Tom Arlington. Launce had often heard him spoken of and did not wonder. He was a singularly handsome man, with a brilliant complexion, disheveled hair, curling silken beard, a blase air, and the *tout ensemble* of an artist. Launce looked critically at the rose-and-gold of Tom Arlington's make-up, and did not like him. This before he observed that his attentions to Virginia during the evening were very marked. She talked to him, played for him, sang with him. Poor Virginia! So near to being perfectly happy that she dared not contemplate it, she seized upon the first pretext for concealing her emotion. And that pretext, unfortunately was Tom Arlington.

"Alas! how easy the world goes wrong!
A kiss too much or a sigh too long,
And there follows a mist and a blinding rain,
And life is never the same again!"

Launce remembered that Virginia "did not flirt," and though he struggled manfully against it, his heart sank like lead before the evening was through. So young, so sensitive, so susceptible to beauty and grace in others, was it likely that he would win her? No, no! he told himself, bitterly. He knew how, alone and unaided, he had battled with the stern realities of life, how he had conquered the temptations of early youth, and worked, out of the hardest and most adverse circumstances, a pure and noble life; but what did that go for with this charming and petted girl, who had ever laid among the roses and fed on the lilies of life? She was as likely—aye, far more likely—to be pleased with the artist, Tom Arlington!

He rose early from the night's troubled sleep, and went down into the garden of Granby. The great golden day lilies were in bloom, and the trees veiled with young green. Suddenly, on a rustic seat upon the terrace, he saw Tom Arlington. He was directly in his path; he could not avoid him without turning directly back, and so he walked on and saw what Tom had in his hand—a ribbon of pink silk, with a rose worked in silver thread upon one end. Now it chanced that Launce knew the ribbon very well. He had marked it knotted among the lace at Virginia's throat, and at sight of it his heart seemed suddenly to stop beating in his bosom. Desperation made him quick-witted and unsparing of himself.

"You have found a ribbon of Miss Payne's?" he asserted, with fine carelessness.

"No," said Tom, laying it gently between the leaves of a book upon his knee. "She gave it to me."

Launce recollected again that Virginia "never flirted." He made no further effort to see her alone, but the next day departed from Granby.

Virginia never guessed all this, but before Launce's very wretched summer had passed she began to wonder that she did not hear from or see him again. He had gone back to England, but she knew that he was to return to America in September at least. She could not but think it natural that he should write to her all this time. But Launce was far from dreaming of such a thing. He was trying with all his might to forget her; he succeeded so ill, that at last he determined to visit Granby once more, and behold her betrothed, if not married, to Tom Arlington. He left his horse at the gate with a servant, and came quietly on foot up the avenue. The red leaves of the maples covering the ground made his steps soundless. Suddenly, among the trees, he saw a gray dress, and a man's elegant lounging figure. The latter leaned with a downcast and sullen face, against the trunk of a tree, his countenance and attitude in strong contrast to his costly dress and air of a pleasure-seeker. The man was Tom Arlington, and the lady Virginia in the act of turning toward the house.

"No," she said, clearly, "you cannot accompany me any further. I have taken advantage of this meeting to ask you to be relieved henceforth of your company, Mr. Arlington. In displaying the ribbon I simply and unsuspiciously gave you as a book-mark—displaying it as a token from me—you have acted a falsehood which will never profit you."

He muttered something.

"Forgive you? No! But I will certainly do my best to forget you." she answered, and hurried away.

There were tears upon his cheek when Launce overtook her, but her blush of delight burned them away, and she gave him her hand.

"Virginia," he said. I am here to repeat what I told you once. Will you say 'perhaps' again?"

"No," she answered, with a deeper dimple and a brighter flush; "Now I will say 'certain.'"

What Young Men Have Done.

Before he was thirty the great Napoleon had conducted one of the most brilliant campaigns the world ever saw. Casaubon, the famous scholar of the sixteenth century, was appointed professor of Greek at twenty-two, and Heinsius, of Leyden, at eighteen. At the age of twenty-eight, Linnæus, the botanist, wrote his great work.

At twenty-six, Cuvier was appointed professor at Paris. Kent, the commentator on the American law, was lecturer in Columbia college at thirty-one. Professor Dana, of Yale college, published his book on mineralogy at twenty-five, only four years after graduation.

Edward Everett, at twenty, was ordained pastor of a church in Boston, and within two years attained distinguished fame as an orator; at twenty-one, he was appointed professor of Greek at Harvard.

The late Benjamin Peirce, one of the profoundest mathematicians of America, was chosen professor of mathematics at Cambridge at the age of twenty-four.

Three of the well-known poets of this century—Byron, Shelley and Keats—died before the age of forty; Byron at thirty-six, Shelley as he was completing his thirtieth year, Keats at twenty-five.

"Thanatopsis," the most widely known of all the poems of William Cullen Bryant, was written in his nineteenth year.—*Golden Days.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

News and Notes for Women.

A very simple test of a hair switch is to rub the ends between the fingers. If it be good the hairs will fall apart; if bad they will mat together.

A Georgia girl has two silk dresses which she made herself, having raised the worms, spun the silk, colored and woven with her own hands.

The woman who has a dress made with one of those striped flounces, artfully arranged to show only one color, lays the foundation of many sorrows for herself. The silk will fold, and crease, and stretch and fall out of place, and the right color will go into oblivion, and the wrong color will reveal itself, and sewing will be in vain; and she will hate the gown long before it is worn out.

What becomes of the old calicos is no longer a vexed question. Of course everybody knew that some of them went to that undiscovered bourne known as the Western trade, but the New York *Evening Post* says that German merchants buy them, ship them by German steamers to Bremen, and thence in German sailing vessels to Mazatlan, taking in return silver ore to be reduced at Freiberg.

The "sweet girl graduates" of Russia are having a hard time of it. General Ignatieff has issued an order directing all letters received at the Russian colleges to be opened by the head of the establishment and handed over to the girls to whom they are addressed only in the event of their containing nothing of a revolutionary character. The "heads of the establishment" will be allowed to pass love letters, but they are particularly cautioned to exercise vigilance over these "as nihilists may be expected to attempt to convey their sentiments in the language of love."

Fashion Notes.

Summer toilets require little or no jewelry.

Soft white wool material is in great demand for summer dresses.

Turquoises set in Etruscan gold are counted with fashionable jewelry.

Large bows of white satin ribbon are worn at the left side a little above the belt line.

Simple coiffures consisting of a coil worn low at the back of the head, with fluffy but flat front hair, are fashionable still.

Striped summer silks are made up with Bayadere flounces, alternating with lace plaitings. The lower edge of the skirt is finished by a plaiting of plain silk, and beneath it is a crimped frill of Italian lace.

Flannels and lady cloths in solid colors are popular materials for travelling costumes, the skirts of which are made very short. A novelty fabric for traveling purposes is striped tweed of sage-green color.

Black, when not worn as mourning, may be treated with crimson, or white or a deep rich yellow. It is a color almost always becoming and appropriate, gives dignity to a petite figure and enhances the bearing of a stately one.

Feather toilet mats may be made by covering pasteboard forms plainly with bright colored silk or velvet and trimmed and covered by shingling inwards from the edge with pretty feathers of various outlines. For trimming large mats lanceolate feathers are generally employed, though feathers with rounded ends may be arranged effectively. When the last row of feathers has been sewed on their bases should be concealed by covering with a narrow-plaited ribbon or cord of chenille the color of the foundation.

Four Female Frauds.

Four female criminals of a very remarkable type have recently come to grief in Belgium. They carried on a flourishing business in sorcery, and so prosperous were they that the chief, a married woman named Lignan, aged thirty-one, lived in great style in one of the most fashionable parts of Charleroi, giving grand parties and moving in "society." With the assistance of her confederates, she laid traps for likely victims, wormed herself into their confidence, and then extorted from them a plentiful supply of money. One Madam Bodart was induced to hand over some thousands of francs by the threat that if she refused to do so her child, which was ill at the time, would die. From another of her victims Madam Lignan obtained upwards of 26,000 francs by undertaking that she should inherit the estates of a dying relative. Among the witnesses examined were two sisters, one of whom had paid Madam Lignan 500 francs for obtaining the signature of the devil to a marriage contract; while the other had parted with 10,000 francs to compass the death of a woman to whose husband she was attached. The fraud's most successful form of knavery was that of persuading people that they were under the influence of satan, and that they could only free themselves through a pilgrimage by proxy to Jerusalem or some other sacred shrine. The dupes left the negotiation of the pilgrimage in her hands, being charged a heavy commission for her trouble in the matter. But in fact no such journeys were undertaken, and the "pieces of the true cross" and other sacred relics with which the credulous dupes were subsequently supplied as a safeguard against the evil one, were all home made. The madam has been sentenced to imprisonment for seven years, and the others to eight months' confinement.

OVERRUN BY RATS.

How Some Provinces of India Were Devastated by the Vermin.

The recently issued "Bombay administrative Report," a few copies of which have reached this country, gives some curious details respecting the extraordinary plague of rats which devastated eight collectorates of the Bombay presidency in the latter half of 1869. The particular kind of rats which proved most obnoxious were the Indian jerboa, the Indian mole rat, or *kok*, and the mettade. The first named is fawn colored above and white below, and, including the tail, is often fifteen inches long. It burrows underground, is very prolific, but does not customarily hoard food; while the *kok*, on the other hand, accumulates large quantities of grain. The mettade is really a species of mouse; but it is a very large mouse, sometimes nine or ten inches long. It is said to live exclusively in cultivated fields, within the deep fissures found in the black soil during the hot months. This rat climbs the stalks of the crops and gnaws off the heads generally a few days before they ripen. Great numbers of the rats inhabiting the black soil are said to be killed every year by the first heavy rain of the monsoon. The black soil swells when the drenching rain falls on it, and the broad deep cracks found in the hot season, closing, suffocate the rats caught within them. It was in November, 1878, in the district of Sholapore, that the rats first began to attract notice; but it was not until June and July of the following year that they became an actual plague. Grain was scratched up and eaten as soon as sown, cotton plants were destroyed, and the cultivating classes, depressed by the droughts and scarcity of previous years, were driven to a state little short of desperation. In July, 1879, the government adopted energetic measures for the destruction of the vermin. A reward of one rupee was offered for every hundred killed, and district officers were roused to do their utmost towards exterminating the animals. It was required that the rats killed should be produced at the government treasuries, where the tails were cut off and the bodies returned to the claimants, who usually carried them home for food. As long as the plague was at its height this system of rewards remained in force. In all over sixteen million rats were killed; and by March, 1880, they were reduced to tolerable numbers. As regards the origin of the plague, no altogether satisfactory explanation has been afforded. From the fact of their appearing in greatest numbers in the famine-stricken districts, it has been conjectured that the large amount of land lying untilled owing to the death or absence of the occupants, served as favorable and unmolested breeding-grounds for the vermin; that, by the absence of heavy rain, the suffocation of numbers by the monsoon rain did not take place; and that the exhaustion of the usual underground stores of grain, which, no doubt, ordinarily feed much vermin, drove unusual numbers to the surface.

The plague, however it arose, was fostered by the religious prejudices and apathy of the peasants. The cultivators, as a body, did little; but some tribes did take to rat catching, and rendered good service. Various means were resorted to. Phosphorus-paste balls, fumigation, asphyxiators, sulphur squibs were all tried, but with only partial success. Digging up the burrows, though tedious, was found after all to be the better method. A clumsy, characteristic attempt was made in one Collectorate to obtain rewards a second time for the same rats by fastening the tails on with babul thorns; and in the same district it was discovered that rats were being imported at twelve annas the hundred from the territory of the Nizam, with the view of making four annas, or sixpence, on every hundred by the transaction. Energetic as the government measures were, it is not supposed that the cessation of the plague was due to the number of rats killed for the sake of the reward. The heavy rain that fell later in the season, and the frosts and cold which set in before the close of the year, are believed to have done much more in the way of extirmination.—*St. James Gazette.*

The St. Clair Flats Fisherman.

Yesterday forenoon there was a party of five persons on the wharf waiting to take the boat for St. Clair Flats, and each man had fishing tackle and other preparations for a good time. After looking the crowd over from his seat on a salt barrel, an old cynic of a dock loafer approached one of the gentlemen and inquired:

"Goin' a-fishin'?"

"Yes, sir."

"Expect to catch any?"

"I hope so."

"Goin' to lie about their size?"

"Sir!"

"Goin' to lie like blazes about their size and number?"

"Sir! I am a truthful man."

"Oh, you are, eh! Then you'll let the other fellows do the lying and you'll swear to it! I see—I see!"—*Free Press.*

A "notice to vacate" in Arkansas need not be served by an officer of the law. The muzzle of a shot-gun sticking through a front window is invariably taken as due and sufficient notification.

There are sixty silk factories in and around Philadelphia, including nine spinning mills. The product for the year ending with June last is estimated at $7,250,000.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

South America is sending great quantities of tongues in cans to the London market.

A Swiss firm keeps hundreds of carrier pigeons, which smuggle small watches into Italy.

It is a poor farmer who can't get fifteen hours of daylight out of his hired man this month.

The Chicago board of education, by a vote of eight to four, has restored corporal punishment to the city schools.

It is estimated that the yield of gold and silver mines of the United States during the present year will aggregate $100,000,000.

A Kossuth County (Iowa) farmer, who runs a small butter and cheese factory of his own, says his profits from each of his cows in 1880 were $60.

The census figures show that more than three-fourths of the people in the United States live at an elevation of less than 1,000 feet above the sea.

The number of vessels plying between the United States and Europe is 5210, of which 4655 are sailing vessels and 555 steamships. Of these 1276 fly the British flag and 884 the American.

In its food supply the United States has a surplus of 370,000,000 bushels of grain and 1,076,000 tons of meat. Great Britain has a deficit of 280,000,000 bushels of grain and 602,000 tons of meat.

There are standing in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin 81,650,000,000 feet of pine timber, and yet at the present rate of destruction it is calculated the supply will not last more than twelve years.

The British house of commons contains four members of the age of 80 and upward, two aged 79, six aged 78, one aged 77, two aged 76, two aged 75, two aged 74, two aged 73, four aged 72, two aged 71, and three aged [illegible].

A Sultana's Marriage.

The following description of the recent marriage of Naile Sultana, one of the two Imperial brides, was furnished to the London *Standard* by an English lady who was an invited guest: "On our arrival at the house, a large building situated up a steep, narrow street not far from Dolma Baghtche Palace, we were ushered by a dozen eunuchs through an ante-room, in which lounged a few attendants, into a fine apartment crowded with slaves. There we were requested to wait, as the Sultana had not yet completed her toilet, coffee and cigarettes being placed before us to while away the time. We were just beginning to fire of watching the throng, when the stir without proclaimed the coming of the bridegroom, a man of twenty-four years of age, short and inclined to stoutness, but not wanting in a certain comeliness. Naile Sultana had herself chosen him at the Friday's *selamlik*. This power of selecting a husband, by inspection, as it were, is a privilege of princesses of the House of Othman, and is carried to such an extent that even if the favored gentleman already possesses a wife he must divorce her and wed the Sultana. Cases of this kind are rare; but one at least has occurred during the latter half of the present century, when an officer was compelled, much against his will, to comply with the custom. Being rich, however, he sought consolation in keeping his discarded love in a separate establishment, a proceeding which is supposed never to have reached the ears of his royal partner. In the present instance, on the contrary, Mehemet Bey was quite ready to embrace the chance which fortune offered him. Poor and without interest, a simple aid-de-camp uncertain of promotion, he suddenly finds himself the husband of his sovereign's sister, a general and highness to boot. His appearance was the signal for a frantic rush, to which he responded by scattering quantities of silver piastres (in olden days they would have been golden liras) among the slaves. The bridegroom having passed into the Sultana's presence, the ceremony of marriage was immediately performed, but only witnessed by the Sultana's mother. It merely consisted in the Imam tying them together with a rope and declaring them man and wife. Directly this was over Mehemet Pacha escaped by a side entrance to avoid being mobbed and buffeted, according to the common practice of the slaves, who must have been appeased by unlimited backsheesh. As soon as the doors were thrown open the whole mob poured helter skelter into the inner chamber, where the bride was sitting in state, with a sister by her side. All the slaves, and also the few Armenian ladies who had been invited, bent humbly down and kissed the hem of her garment, but with us she shook hands without rising, and motioned us to chairs very near her. A fair, sweet-faced woman of some twenty-two summers is Naile Sultana. She was dressed in a loose-fitting Turkish robe of rose-colored silk, slashed with gold, while a long, white gauze veil, likewise embroidered with gold, drooped down from behind the little cap that surmounted her tightly drawn up hair. On her shapely hands and bosom sparkled magnificent diamonds. Her single button gloves had burst in fastening, and altogether her toilet was far less perfect and rich than we had expected. Throughout there have been no amusements beyond a band playing European music in the courtyard. The whole affair was a confession of the economy now necessarily reigning at the palace."

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SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

The Rumor, which had risen so rapidly in public estimation since T. T. Fortune and W. W. Sampson became interested in its management and editorship, has made another stride forward. *The Rumor* is now *The Globe*, J. F. Quarles becomes editor, and T. T. Fortune retains the managing editorship. There is need for a strong secular journal in the North Atlantic states and we think the conditions for one are now supplied in *The Globe* under the present management.

The Louisianian is making a spirited fight for a better distribution of Federal patronage in the Crescent city. It shows that in the mint there are twenty six ladies employed, but not a single colored one, seventy eight white men and four colored. The injustice of this is manifest when it is borne in mind that the colored Republicans are to the white Republicans as ten to one.

Now that the ADVOCATE cannot charged with having brought the Commonwealth Baptist church matter to the newspapers we take the opportunity of saying that as a representative Baptist church it needs a progressive minister fully abreast of the times, one who would favorably with such leading minister as Dr. Crummell and Rev. Grimke, Such a minister undoubtedly is Rev. Walter H. Brooks of Richmond, Va. We trust the congregation will have an opportunity of hearing him.

We note in the *Louisianian* an account of the death of an eminent brother in the person of M. V. P. E. J. Holmes. A correspondent in an obituary notice compares his loss "to the falling of a huge oak in the wilderness heard afar off, the sound of which will reecho wherever the mystic words of Friendship, Love and Truth are whispered. The sketch concludes thus:

The deceased brother was born in St. James parish, La. Sept. 15th, 1852, and died in his 29th year. He was admitted to membership in William Thompson Lodge, 1507; (now Emblem of Progress,) July 22d; 1873. He filled successively the stations of W. M. of P. G. M. Council No. 30, and R. V. R. of Orleans Patriarchie No. 7. The M. C. of 1878 which met in Chicago elected him one of the grand directors. He was also chairman of of the joint committee of the A. M. of 1877, which met in New Orleans, his crowning glory was his chairmanship of the yellow fever committee of 1878; had he held no other position, this alone would have stamped him as a man amongst men, he has left us. Let him rest in peace.

We readily perceive how the report originated with regard to Mr. Bergen's efforts at the Fifth Baptist church. Let us restate the matter.

Amount in Mr. Bergen's hands for tickets		$206.90
Am't agreed upon for his services	$140.	
Prizes,	40.	
Printing,	13.75	
Engraving and Framing,	10.15	
Stage,	2.00	
Sexton,	1.00	
		$206.90
Balance		.06

The disposition of tickets was only a part of Mr. Bergen's effort According to a previous understanding he labored to induce envelope subscriptions and the amount realized through this means was

	$257.00
From the festival.	5 00
	.06

The Trip To Norfolk.

It was folly half past seven last Saturday night when the Jane Mosely steamed out from her pier into the Potomac amid cheers of friends on shore and responses from a quarter of a thousand souls. on board.

The night was very pleasantly spent within the cabins and saloons as a slight rain quickly made the excursionists retire from both fore and aft. At a later hour sweet voices broke forth in harmonious numbers. Everything went on as customary until the hour for retiring when those who were fortunate enough to have state rooms retired to them, and others sought cosy cots and mattresses, but the supply was not equal to the demand and many had a pleasant time of rough ing it. One fastidious gentleman pleasantly informed us next morning, that sleeping out on the fore deck had been most exhilarating to him, while we who had been sweltering in one of the amidship state rooms, almost regretted that we refused a five dollar offer for our state room the night before. But the opportunity was past.

The rise of the sun above the eastern horizon on Sunday morning was enjoyed by many and one exuberant youth gave forth an apostrophe which both charmed and amused those fortunate to hear it.

Many had proposed breakfasting at the Fort or Norfolk where fresh fiish, soft shell crabs and other salt water luxuries could be obtained, but the lateness of the hour forebade it, so many persistent and perplexing attempts were made to breakfast on board. The plain truth was, the catering was not equal to the emergency—either he had employed insufficient and incompetent help or he did not receive the co-operation of the committee.

AT THE FORT.

Upon arriving at Fortress Monroe a few lef tthe boat,among them H. E. Baker, and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Howard, G. H. Richardson, W. E. Matthews, R. W. Tompkins, the Hyman brothers. Jones, Prof. and Mrs. Greener, and J. W. Cromwell. The ubiquitous hackman was present with that characteristic bland smile which we did not dare to resist. The party in the back consisted of Prof. and Mrs. Greener, Messrs. Matthews, Jones, and Cromwell, We drove first by Mr. Wormley's across Mill Creek to pay our respects, but finding that he had gone to Diggs' for breakfast we drove to the Normal school, alighted at Virginia Hall and escorted by R. H. Hamilton and the Supt. of the knitting department we made quite an inspection of the building with the appointments of which all the parties expressed themselves mostagreeably pleased.

RIGHT EDUCATION.

The industrial features of the Hampton Institute, whatever may be said about it in any other respect, are certainly highly commendable. Pupils are not only given an opportunity to pay for their education--thereby giving the poorest equal opportunity with the richest; but at the same time they are instructed in branches of work that will enalbe them to maintain themselves through life. As it was Sunday there was no opportunity to see these features in working order, but sufficient was seen to give an intelligible idea. For instance, we ascertained that each pupil in the knitting department can average two and one half dozen pieces daily and that the force allotted to that work weekly turns out five hundred dozens for one firm in Boston who furnish the raw material and pay for its manufacture. The demand for these goods is greater than the school can supply. The example of the school has been most salutary upon the village of Hampton. Families who have bought machines get as much work as they can do to help fill the orders for the school.

Tailoring department is under Mr. Robt. H. Hamilton, formerly of Philadelphia. He makes all the uniforms, shirts and other articles of wear for the male students. The articles of wear turned out by him are first class; and as an example a gentleman who was along gave an order for shirts, duck vests etc. It seems but yesterday when meeting "Bob" as we called him, on Chestnut street in Philadelphia he entered into details, in response to our inquiry, about material for broadcloth suits. The boy fortunately brought nearly twenty year ago to the city of Brotherly Love by the accident of war find himself at the head of a department of a large institution of learning in which all his experience as tailor's errand boy is serviceable.

On descending from the chapel of Virginia Hall we found the Hyman brothers and several ladies who had been attending the Teachers' Institute just closed, one of them, Miss Perry of Lynchburg, Va., the the tutor of the Indians. They accompanied us on our brief inspection of the industrial facilities and features of the Institution.

ON THE GO.

Leaving the "Normal" we drove through Hampton, and on our return through the Soldier's Home, and the National Cemetery, the beautiful grounds of which suggested our own Soldier's Home and handsome Parks. Nothing memorable occurred until we had nearly crossed the bridge at Mill Creek, when meeting Mr. Wormley and receiving a pressing invitation to accompany him, the driver "righted abouted" the team and we soon found ourselves taking it easy on a broad verandahs overlooking the beach.

The popping of corks was very suggestive and it required but a slight effort to adjust ourselves to the situation. Mr. Wormley has a cosy place to which the heated term repeatedly sends him when he wants to obtain that rest a busy brain like his must so sorely need.

RESTING OURSELVES.

Again on the go we were not long in reaching the home of John Jones, at the lighthouse, at which to rest for dinner. Some writer says it is worth the trip of the continent to see the Golden Sunset of California, or to behold sunrise from the Rocky Mountains. We have never crossed the continent and we can not tell; but it certainly is worth the trip to the Fort to sit down at mine host Jones' table to be ministered unto by his lady and their excellent children.

Fresh fish from (*no alliteration intended,*) the stream, vegetables and salads, snowy white bread, were enough to tempt victims of boarding houses Washington and stipendaries. No wonder was it that our friend Baker was there, that Howard and lady had made themselves at home, that Archer had gone to sleep, Tompkins and Richardson had taken a dip in the briny waves—to give their appetites tone. But being ourselves a "Tide Water' citizen, it needed no special work of preparation. The dinner was enjoyed and all agreed not to spoil it on board the Jane Moseley. We had breathed sufficient salt air to wish our stay almost indefinately prolonged when the Jane Moseley hove in sight. Hastily bidding the host and hostess adieu and adjuring friend Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Howard to do themselves no harm we made for the landing.

The sight of the steamer and the peculiar countenances of some of the men made us sure that they had had a good time, and that they had left the "Twin Cities by the sea" with as much regret as we did Old Point.

The people of Norfolk had not only anticipated the excursionists but prepared for them. At the Armory of the Langston Guards a free collation was in readiness, a committee of young men formally waited on the excursionists and entreated them to accept their hospitalities.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Among those from Norfolk accompanying the excursionists on their return home were Miss Kate Dabney, of Richmond, Va., and Mr. J. H. Minkings. Mr. Edward H. Randolph was along and so was R. B. Bagby of the *Indianapolis Leader*.

The steamer did not go to the Capes for it was already behind time, and it was rather rough for a journey to be attempted under all the circumstances.

On entering the "horse shoe" the wind blew rather strongly and hats, one after another, went over to feed the fish below. The party was in jovial spirits—a few young men had indulged rather too freely, and it was plainly but not offensively manifest. It was of a harmless sort—except to themselves.

The party, as a whole, was an exceedingly pleasant one and very companionable.

The committee did what they could to contribute to the pleasure of the company for which they deserve thanks. The excursion was not a success financially—how could it be, for complimentary tickets were in the hands of about sixty of the party. Had they been less generous and not been restricted against advertising, the result would have been otherwise. "It is an ill wind that blows etc."—the bar was a success. It is that said fully $100 clear was realized from the sale of drinks. The repetition of the excursion is under consideration. Should it prove a fact we will as cheerfully don our duster as we did last Saturday.

A LETTER FROM LYNCHBURG.

Editor ADVOCATE:—

It has been some time since I wrote you a letter. though I had not forgotten you. Everything seems to be quiet in the Hill city, the only thing of interest that has occurred lately, is a lecture by Prof. Wylie Lane, of Howard University, delivered at the First Baptist church on the evening of the 18th. His theme was general education, and he mastered his subject with skill and ability, holding his auditors in rapt attention for nearly two hours. He spoke of the needs of a higher education among our people, and of the special advantages of Howard University for giving it. Among other things he said that the people of the South were not a reading people and urged upon his hearers the necessity of fostering the colored press. He dwelt particularly on the fact that the Germans all over the country took some paper edited by their own countrymen while the Irish took some paper that looked to their peculiar interest. He spoke of the ADVOCATE as being a newsy and sparkling sheet, and spoke in higher terms of the qualifications of its editor. Prof. Lane is a very pleasing and effective speaker. Lynchburg society has had some additions of late, by the reappearance of Miss Alice Strange who brought with her Miss Mickie Cook of Detroit, Mich. These young ladies are both teaching school in your city. Prof. Jones and Vassar of Richmond Institute, are also here spending their vacation. Misses Strange and Cook are the guests of Misses Alice and Rosa Kinckle. A pleasant party of ten consisting of Misses Strange, Cook, Isetta and Josephine Merriman and Miss Rosa Kinckle, Prof. Jones and Vassar, Messrs. Morris, Chick and your correspondent, visited 'Lover's Leap" a few miles above Lynchburg, on the left bank of the James yesterday. and had quite a pleasant time; none among the party however, felt disposed to end their days in so tragic a manner as did the two lovers who leaped into eternity and made the place historic by their romantic and foolish action.

The beautiful residence of Mrs. R. A. Perkins, widow of the late R. A. Perkins, for many years in the railway mail service, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th. So quick did the flames do their work, that the inmates had barely time to escape from the burning building; it was supposed that all had been rescued, when the cry arose, "What has become of Little Johnnie ?" he was a bright youth of nine years, and the only son of Mr. Perkins, diligent search was made but failed to reveal his whereabouts. At last what was most feared, turned out to be a horrible fact, his charred remains were dug out from the ruins of the building. Your correspondent was on the ground and it was one of the most sickening and sorrowful scenes he ever witnessed. The frantic shrieks of the grief-stricken mother at the loss of her idolized child were indeed pitying. The house was insured. Will write you again soon.

Royal J. Perry.

Lynchburg, Va., July 20th, 1881.

The Three Needs of the Colored Race

Mr. Isaac F. Norman delivered a lecture on the above topic before a very appreciative audience assembled at the Berean Baptist church Friday evening 15th inst. As our reporter did not arrive at the hour of opening and not an opportunity of inspecting the manusdript, we can onlp give the briefest sketch of it. The lecturer advocated compulsory education including technical instruction. He exhorted the people to avail themselves to the fullest extent the opportunities now afforded in order to pave the way for greater ones.

A Letter from Denver, Colorado.

Editor Advocate:

Perhaps the readers of your valuable paper would like to know something about the progress of the colored people are making in this new state. The last census shows that thirty one hundred have settled or live in Colorado, Denver city claims the majority of them. Most of them are from the states of Missouri and Kansas; they all seem to be employed and doing well here.

We have three colored churches—, two Baptist and one Methodist. I attended the Zion Baptist, Rev. Fields pastor. By invitation I addressed the Sunday school which numbers about one hundred and fifty scholars. They worship in a frame building, but they are now putting up a handsome brick church which when finished will be the largest baptist or colored church west of the Missouri river. What this congregation needs is an educated minister; they are paying the present minister sixty dollars per month. The minister must be well recommended, of long standing in the ministry, of high morals and etc.

Here is a splendid field for honorable young men and women to make their mark. They must have something to recommend them. Colored school teachers will find this a fine field for their avocation. Colored barbers will do well here. Any man who is intelligent with steady habits, will find work here They pay good wages in Colorado and especially in Denver. When at Fort Hall the (Indian Reservation) Idaho Territory, Superintendent Watcher of the U. P. Northern R. R. said "colored barbers could soon get rich if they would come to Blackford town where there is not a colored barber." I only saw one colored face when I was there July 2nd. This is the prettiest city I have seeen since I left Washington.

Look out, they are shooting presidents,—it will be editors next. You will hear from me soon. Why don't you send me the ADVOCATE—how can I keep the run of news and things of general interest at Washington and elsewhere.

Yours and etc.

ISAIAH MITCHELL.

Auntie Smeck's Loan Chest.

BY POTOMAC.

(Concluded from last week.)

"You are awful good, Gerry; most as gord as I called you bad and a great deal gooder. Now, mama, tell us that story about the poor freedman going to Kansas"

"Do you remember that old story of the Israelites in Egypt how they were in cruel bondage, and how the Lord led them out by the way of the Red sea?"

"Why, yes mama, of course, I know your Bible by heart most."

"You need to know it by life my little girl; we all do. But this is what I suggested the bit of history for; the Egypt of these freedmen and women was slavery, and by the Red sea of war a multitude was led out their promised land—Topeka, their Canaan—and so car loads of these poor people are constantly arriving in different parts of that cold Kansas state that they may work and possess the land and live comfortably and peacefully with their wives and little ones, and build churches and schoolhouses. But all this takes time and money, and many good people are meeting them out there and aiding them to make their small beginnings."

"Auntie, don't you think christian education is their true Canaan? If they were not all grown up before I am going to be a Moses to some of them."

Auntie smiled and put an arm around Gerry's shoulders as she continued "Uncle Joe says he will send a box to Kansas if I will fill it, and I thought perhaps I could with help from my little folks.

Clytie's face seemed to speak all over She clapped her hands and exclaimed "perfectly splendid mama!" That just makes me happen to think Carrie Coe said yesterday she wished she could do something for heathen, but this is ever so much nicer, isn't it? to work for those you know about. I'll just run over right off now and tell her to hurry up quick and get something made."

The next forenoon Mrs. Warren and the "little folks" went down to the stores to purchase materials for dresses, underclothing, and various other articles. On the way back she told the children they might stop at auntie Smeck's and tell her of the proposed box for she might like to add her mite to the contents.

"Why, yes, mama I never thought; of course she will be all interested as she is colored people too."

Gerry tapped at the old lady's door. Such a beaming pleasant face welcomed them in! They informed her as to the object of their early call.

"Bless you honies! I have been praying for my loan chest dis very morning. Come to de window here."

While she stooped to lift the lid of a pretty sizable box the children knelt curiously beside her. On a card tacked on this lid was written in scrawling letters "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

The box was plentifully supplied with bright colored stockings and mittens knitted by the old woman's busy though aged fingers. Some toys and simple but attractive picture books were found among them.

"You can knit a little my chile" and auntie Smeck looked down at Clytie.

"No" was the regretful reply, "I would not bother to learn, but Gerry knit a whole little stocking last winter. I'll knit a pair of red mittens though, cause mama knows an easy way, and I'll give my new picture book. It'll make me sorry but they'll be glad."

Clytie hastened home to impart to her mother the news of this wonderful loan chest, and nearly half of its contents were sent with her for the Kansas box, and two hours of every day she and Gerry sat and sewed and knitted for this same box, and Gerry dreamed every night of being knitted up into a huge sock.

In a fortnight's time each article was folded and laid with many others. Warm flannels and stout dresses and shoes, and happy remembrances for children. The necessities and the cheer of young and old were in a good measure meted.

The box went out of the house one clear morning on the shoulders of two men, and Clytie and Gerry stood and watched it out of sight. That evening they sat down for their twilight talk.

"Mama, Gerry and I are going to organize a loan chest, and we'll have auntie Smeck's motto on it. It will be a good thing wont it, mama? Do you think I can stick to it?

"Don't try it unless you do, but if your heart is in the work you will. I am sure a loan chest would bless each home in which it was found."

The evening darkened.

"Mama, what makes dark? I guess it's the sun going to sleep and turning his to the wall." and when Uncle Joe came in he found the children themselves had gone to sleep, one's head on mama's shoulder and the other on her knee.

Baltimore Notes.

The death of Miss Mary Cook, a musical leader of Sharpe Street church was a serious shock to the social circles of our city. No young person ever held a tighter grasp in the affection of every one she met. She was esteemed by all who knew her and on Sunday last when her funeral took place there was a sight witnessed long to be remembered. Nearly one hunderd carriages containing friends and acquaintances followed her to the cemetery mourning her loss. A wagon full of flowers and designs was also a notable feature of the procession. Rev. C. S. Keys preached her funeral sermon assisted by Rev. Jas. Holmes, which was very impressive and caused every eye to be wet with tears. Miss Cook was a young lady identified with both the interests of the church and Sunday schools, and her pall bearers were six females and six male members of the Sunday school. The deceased was highly intellectual and acquainted with every branch of music.

Sharp Street church will look in vain for her equal and our people will miss her sweet cheering voice in both church and school. May she rest in peace!

Mr. Geo. P. T. Jones left on Saturday 16th inst. for a two weeks stay at Cape May his favorite resort. He will be a guest of the Bannekers

Miss M. B. Henderson of Danville, Va. is stopping here and is a guest of Mr. Taylor on St, Paul street. She is very accomplished and has greatly stirred the society of Baltimore. She left on Thursday for Washington.

Henry Jakes, Esq, the oldest and leading caterer in the city was buried on Saturday last from St. Xavier church where a requiem mass was held over him. A large number of friends and relatives attended the funeral of the distinguished caterer, made so on the account of his great epicurean ability and his great notoriety. Mr. Jakes was one of Baltimore's proudest citizens and did much to establish her reputation for winter delicacies. He was frequently called upon to ship terrapin to Boston, New York and other cities. His pall bearers were James Harris, J. H. Smith, Mr. Owens, J. W. Wormley Washington, William Brown and James T. Bradford. The Free Summer Excursion committee presented him some flowers which were very handsome, as he was also the recipient of many such ornaments from his large circle of white friends who declared that "unless Jakes furnished the supper it would be a failure." He was a consistent Catholic, quiet in habits and temperament and much esteemed by all who knew him. Peace be unto him.

GOLIAH.

Read!

—The Progressive Co-operative Association has received the following bid from a coal dealer: 1st to be taken right from the vessel for winter's supply best furnace coal $6.00 per ton. W. A. Egg $6 00, W. A. stove $6 25 chestnut $.00. R. A. stove or Egg, $6.50 Lyken's Valley $7.50. 2nd For future delivery on call for not less than a ton, any time from date up to April 1, 1882, 25 cents per ton additional. Terms cash on or before delivery.

H. C. Jolly Inspector of the Knights of Wise Men was in our city during the past week, looking after the interests of the fraternity.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATDURAY, JULY 23, 1881.

AGENTS.

Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... G. B. Anderson.
" ..... G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

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Advertisements see rates.

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CALVIN D. JOHNSON, - Local Editor.

LOCAL.

—Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Mr. Pisgah church gave a one cent entertainment last week.

—Mrs. Charles H. Shorter and children have gone to Delaware, Ohio.

—Ex-Congressman John A. Hyman made a flasty trip to Richmond Wednesday.

—H. E. Baker is spending a few weeks at Mr. John Jones at Fortress Monroe.

—Rev. Mr. Miller from Indian Territory will preach at Lincoln Mission on Sunday night.

—Wm. Andrew Freeman Lodge of Odd Fellows gave a pic-nic to Highland Park Tuesday.

—The Masonic pic-nic at Tivoli Park Monday was well attended and excellent order kept.

—Asbury M. E. church will give an excursion to Highland Park on Tuesday, August 2nd.

—Mr. Wesley Howard and wife have gone down to Fortress Monroe where he will leave her to remain for two or three weeks

—Arrivals at Lincoln Hall, Harper's Ferry, A. E. Geary of Washington, Mrs. Winters and Mrs. D. B. Washington of Frederick City.

—Dr. Crummel will repeat his sermon on "The Lessons from the attempt on President Garfield's Life," at St. Luke's church tomorrow afternoon.

—Misses Maria Poole and Sallie Davis' teachers in the public schools of Norfolk, are spending a few weeks in the city with Mrs. Traynham, 205 K street.

—Our citizens are more and more delighted with the excellent treatment they receive at the popular restaurant of Messrs. Ricks & Alexander, at 709 O street, n. w.

—Asbury, and Fifth Baptist Sunday Schools, of Washington and the Ebenezer School of Georgetown, have very excellent and popular afternoon singing schools every Sunday at 4:30.

—Union Bethel A. M. E. Sunday School will give their pic-nic at Van Ness Garden Tuesday, August 2nd. The Garden will be open from 9 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Admission 10 cents. 2t.

—The Progressive Co-operative Association at its last meeting decided to start business as soon as $500 had been paid in. It is thought that the trimming business will be the kind adopted.

—The public sympathizes with Mr. Curry in the death of his little son from lock jaw occasioned by the explosion of those toy pistols. Parents should forbid the use of those dangerous weapons.

—The beautiful communion service recently presented to the Lincoln Memorial Congregational church cost more than one hundred dollars. It bears this inscription: "Presented by O. O. Howard and brothers."

—The Rev. Jesse F. Bouldin, of the 19th Street Baptist church, has been given a quit-claim deed by the church. He has been notified that three months from the 17th inst., he will be under no further obligations to them.

—The pic-nic given at Tivoli Park on the 20th inst. by the Berean Baptist church was very well attended. There were between 175 and 200 persons present. Every thing passed off very quiet and pleasant. Some of the best citizens of the city were there.

—It would be an excellent thing if every Sunday School in the district would meet together every three months at one of the largest churches and hold a festival of song; the schools singing alternately and now and then in one grand chorus. Let some of our good Sunday School workers think the matter over and make proper arrangements.

—The funeral services of Mr. George A. Douglass took place at Asbury church Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. N. M. Carroll, pastor, made the leading remarks, and was followed by Revs. Brooks and Steel. Mr. Douglass was a Mason and an Odd Fellow in good standing, consequently both orders attended. The church was packed with young and old. Mr. Douglass was a true Christian gentleman, acting it at home as well as abroad.

Mr Beregn's Work

Editors

We the undersigned deem it a duty and pleasure to state that the Presentation Entertainment given by Mr. Bergen for the churches we represent were successful and satisfactory. His plan of work and his reports were business like and honest and we cheerfully endorse him as a true friend of our people and worthy of entire confidence.

J. W. Stevenson Pastor Union Bethel A. M. E. church.

Rev. Henry Brooks for Asbury M. E. church.

Rev. J. P. Shreeve Pastor St. Pauls A. M. E Chapel.

Richard Colbert, President of Trustee Board John Wesley A. M. E. church.

Galbraith chapel A. M. E. church.

It gives me pleasure to state that Mr. Bergen labored hard and performed his part well in the Presentation entertainment given by him for the benefit of Isreal C. M. E. church.—C. Wesley Fitzhugh, pastor December 11th. 1880.

From an extended knowledge of the work done by Mr. Bergen it gives me leasure to commend him to all our pastors and people.—Rev. B. T. Tanner D. D., editor *Christian Recorder*.

Mr. Bergen is doing a noble work in supplying many minister and Sunday Schools with valuable books and at the same time aiding the churches financially —Rev. S. T. Jones D. D., Bishop A. M. E. church.

Mr. Bergen's remarkable success in securing the encyclopedia as a gift to so many ministers entitles him to the name "A Pastor's Friend."—Rev. Henry Highland Garnett D. D.

Mr. Bergen has made many ministers richer in their store of Bible truths, and far better prepared for their pulpit ministrations, by putting into their hands, and that to, without cost to themselves, these priceless treasures. I bespeak for him wherever he goes a kindly and cordial welcome.—Rev. W. F. Dickerson D. D. Bishop A. M. E. church.

Mr. Bergen's presentation at Olivet Baptist church March 2nd was a complete success and enabled us to pay $812.90 to go on our church indebtedness. His aid has been a blessing to us.—R. D. Baptiste pastor Olivet Baptist church.

Mr. Bergen has done a great work for the churches and ministers of Chicago. The churches have cleared about two thousand dollars—besides this about fifteen hundred dollars worth of books has been presented to the churches, Sabbath Scools, ministers and others. We have found him business like in all his dealings, exact in every detail, straight forward and honest.—Rev. G. C. Booth, pastor Quinn Cenpel Chicago, April 22nd. 1880.

Mr. Bergen's presentation entertainment for the churches of Boston were a great success and resulted in much good—Rev. R. H. Dyson.

PRESENTATION—FACTS AND FIGURES.

Mr. Editor;

Will you allow me room in your valuable paper to answer the uncomplimentary notice of the Fifth Baptist church entertainment which appeared in your paper last week. Early in May I met the deacons and arranged to give an entertainment for the church, June 9th, It was agreed First, that the tickets should be twenty five cents and that two prizes, one twenty five dollars and the other fifteen dollars should be given to the two persons selling the largest number of tickets. Second, that the agent should receive for his services one hundred and forty dollars. Third, that after these items were paid together with the bill for printing and other necessary expenses the surplus should go to the church. After issuing the tickets I decided to add to the final result by soliciting subscriptions, but after consulting the pastor it was thought best to combine the dollar envelope efforts which had been started, with the Presentation Entertainment and have all names paying and all who should sell tickets inscribed in a Gilt Inscription and framed. This course was pursued and he pastor said to me he thought it had greatly increased the Dollar List. The total subscriptions paid into the church through E M. Jackson, clerk, was two hundred and fifty seven dollars and sixty cents and five dollars from festival. The total amount from sale of tickets that were collected by the agent was two hundred and six dollars and ninety six cents, making a gross total of four hundred and sixty nine dollars and fifty six cents. The expenses were, Agent's service $140, Two Prizes $40, Circulars and Tickets $13.75, Gilt subscriptions framed $10.15, erecting Platform $2. Sexton $1, total $206.90 which deducted from from the gross total left $262, 66 clear for the church.

I gave the officers of the church a written detailed statement of every name that paid a subscription and the amount paid, also every name that had tickets and the amount of ticket money returned by each person and the items of expense. The church is said to have over fifteen hundred members, yet on the evening of the entertainment only four hundred seventy four and a half tickets were presented at the door and that was the size of the audience. I did my best and worked hard for five weeks to make the enterprise a success and had the church given a hearty co-operation the result would have satisfied all.

Respectfully,
J. G. BERGEN.

G. U. O. of O. F.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "ODD FELLOWS' COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of the order.—Ed.

BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE No. 896, J. L. Thomas, P. S. No. 106 Short st., Harrisburg, Pa. Every Monday evening Eby's Building Market st. near 6th. dec25 1y

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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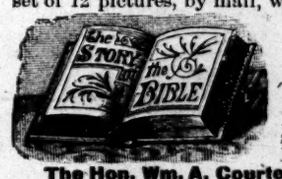

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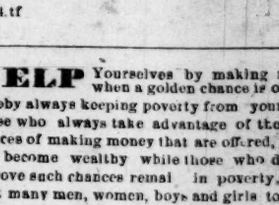

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THE NEWS.

The Mexican Cable Company have signed a contract for the extension of their lines to Yucatan and Cuba. The Central Railroad Division of Mexico has been finished for a distance of sixty miles.

Mrs. Eliza Garfield, mother of President Garfield, had a severe attack of cholera morbus, from which she partially recovered, but she is now prostrated by fever. On account of her extreme age, she being eighty-one, her condition is regarded as very critical, and fears are entertained for her recovery.

F. B. Brecktelheimer, formerly Austrian consul at St. Louis, was arrested at Galveston, Texas, charged with the embezzlement of $14,000.

A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says that Governor Terrasas, who was en route to El Paso, was attacked by Indians, and thirty of his men were killed.

At Albany, N. Y., the deadlock was broken by the election of Warner Miller as United States Senator to succeed Thomas C. Platt, resigned.

The city of New Ulm, Minn., was devastated by a terrible tornado, which approached the city in two separate columns, destroying about 600 houses and killing and wounding thirty of the citizens of that place.

According to the reports furnished by the San Francisco Produce Exchange, there remain over of the California crop of last year 12,244,278 centals (20,407,130 bushels) and 134,592 barrels of flour. This is the largest surplus of wheat ever carried over in that State.

Two more lockjaw cases from explosions of toy pistols on the Fourth of July are reported, making in all eighteen cases proving fatal in Baltimore.

The Yorktown Centennial Commission have decided to have a chorus of three hundred male voices to assist in the ceremonies, with Professor C. L. Seigel as musical director. The centennial ode has been written by Mr. Paul A. Hayne, of Georgia, and the music by Professor Mosenthal, of Philadelphia.

According to the reports received at the Agricultural Bureau at Washington the acreage of tobacco is largely in excess of last year, particularly in Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky.

Houston Turner, colored, who committed an outrage on a white woman, was taken from the Murfreesboro, Tenn., jail by a mob and hanged. He confessed the crime.

The extensive lard refinery of Ed. Reny & Sons, on Morgan street, St. Louis, was burned. Loss estimated at from $60,000 to $70,000.

Captain Rankin and Superintendent Parish, of the steamboat Victoria, lately collapsed and sunk near London, Ontario, involving a loss of 200 lives, have been committed for trial.

The signal service authorities in Washington are perfecting a system of signals by which it is proposed to acquaint the farmers with predicted changes in the weather. Colored rockets are to be sent up at three o'clock in the morning from stations in the farming regions, and the probabilities for the coming day are to be indicated by the color of the rockets and their arrangement.

Billy the Kid, the notorious murderer and outlaw, who for years has been the terror of New Mexico cattle men, was killed by the sheriff of Lincoln county. The Kid was a native of New York city, and his real name was Mc Carthy.

Through the good offices of the American minister the boundary question between Chili and the Argentine Republic has been settled.

The "Clyde Syndicate" has figured much in recent internal improvement affairs in the South. They own the Air-Line Road, control the Northeastern, are pledged to pierce the mountains through Raburn Gap, and have joined with Gen. Gordon's association to give Atlanta a line to the coal fields and to the Mississippi river.

The missing bullet fired at the President has been found in possession of a traveling glazier, whose box it struck in the main passenger room of the Baltimore and Potomac Depot.

Arrangements are being made by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, with the co-operation of business boards and leading citizens of Baltimore, for a grand fete in October next, something after the style of the Mardi Gras.

An Irishman named Hickie has been arrested in London for threatening to kill Chief Secretary Forster.

The Rev. Timothy Thorney, a clergyman, died in Camden, N. J., after an illness of eleven hours. The symptoms were exactly similar to that of James Dunn, who died a few weeks since of what appeared to be Asiatic cholera.

Several parties have been arrested in Philadelphia, charged with swindling, in connection with star-route contracts.

The Irving House, at Long Branch, was burned.

The entire western portion of Vestaburg, Mich., was burned. Loss $40,000; insurance not known.

Fire was discovered in Lord & Burnham's horticultural building at Irvington, New York. The flames spread, and the entire block was burned.—Loss about $40,000; covered by insurance.

J. H. Pearson & Sons' saw mill and salt block, boarding-house, store, seven tenement houses, 3,500 feet of tramway, 3,000 feet of docks and 4,500,000 feet of lumber thereon, were burned at East Saginaw, Michigan. The total loss is $160,000; insurance about $75,000.

The Cincinnati Coffin Company's six-story manufactory and store-rooms, fronting on Richmond, Carr and Fillmore streets, were entirely destroyed by fire. A large quantity of lumber was also burned. Five small dwellings on Fillmore street were ruined and seven damaged. The loss of the coffin company is estimated at $225,000; insurance, $200,000.

A fire at Syracuse, New York, destroyed the Weiting Opera House block and the contents of thirty tenants.—Loss, $330,000.

Hon. Jack Brown, of Georgia, states that he met Guiteau as he was coming out of the State Department, May 17. Guiteau was very angry, and exclaimed to a companion: "They have excluded me from the White House, but you will see that I'll get even with those fellows yet."

It is untrue that Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines justified her son-in-law in killing her son. She regards it as a deliberately planned murder, and indignantly refused to give bail for the murderer.

All sorts of presents continue to arrive at the White House, including fruit, wine and other articles, but the physicians were startled beyond expression when a box of soft crabs, shipped by a Baltimore firm, arrived at the mansion. It was certainly not a direct attempt to murder the patient, but the mere suggestion that he be furnished with such diet sent a shock through the spinal cords of the entire medical corps. It is needless to add that the President did not get any of the crabs.

Mrs. John Fichtner, the wife of a well-known German carpenter and builder of Louisville, Ky., threw concentrated lye into the face of Dr. G. W. Priest, a prominent dentist, at his office to-day, and it is thought destroyed his eyes. The woman alleges that Dr. Priest ruined her, which he denies.

A new and dangerous counterfeit silver dollar is now in circulation in Pennsylvania. The West Chester Local News says: "The imitation of the genuine silver dollar is in all respects perfect, showing that the machinery used is of a high order. The metal is the only mark by which the spurious character can be told, it being of a white ringe, in no way resembling the silver used in in the gennine.

It is estimated that the total immigration into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1881, amounted to about 668,000 persons, indicating a larger immigration than during any preceding year in the history of the country.

Sitting Bull, with two hundred of his people, surrendered at Fort Buford.

President Garfield's mother, who is at Solon, Ohio, is doing well.

George W. Seward, a deaf mute, was arrested yesterday while going from door to door in Philadelphia, soliciting aid to defend the assassin Guiteau. In reply to a question, Seward wrote on a slate: "Guiteau is a Frenchman; I am a Frenchman. He is all right to kill Garfield."

A telegram from Farmville, Va., announces the death of J. A. H. St. Andrew, owner and editor of the Farmville *Mercury*.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A horrible massacre occurred in Tipitawa, one of the Tino islands, in which 1,000 persons perished.—The French have occupied Sfax, after some hard fighting. France recognizes the Porte's authority over Tripoli.—Don Carlos, the Pretender, has been expelled from France.—King Kalakaua was toasted at the Prince of Wales' banquet, and made a brief speech.

Dean Stanley died July 18.—Four hundred Arabs were killed and eight hundred wounded at the capture of Sfax.—It is thought that when Bradlaugh demands a seat in the Commons he will be accompanied by deputations bearing petitions in his behalf.—The anti-clerical ferment in Rome continues.—Reports from the Continent represent that the harvests will be abundant.—The names of the commissioners under the Land Bill are annonnced.

Treading Water.

Mr. Henry MacCormac, who recently urged in *Nature* "treading water" to prevent drowning, thus replies to correspondents who recommend teaching swimming in preference: Let those who will go in for swimming, and I wish sincerely that every one could swim. Treading water, however, conducts at once to swimming. Every one can tread water who likes. It is just as easy, if we only knew it, to tread water as to tread the earth, and proximately just as safe. Men and women might walk into the deep sea and out again when they pleased. Nature has not been so niggard with us as some persons imagine. Why are we not as safe in water as is the dog? It is simply because he treads water, and we do not. In treading water the body is erect, or nearly so; in swimming we sprawl, and are comparatively helpless. The admirals, both of them, have given valuable testimony as regards the efficacy of treading water. Before the present pier at the Cape was built, vessels in bad weather could not communicate with the shore, even by boats. Men, then, treading water amid the mountain seas, carried communications to and fro in oilskin caps. I have heard it was the same at Madras. Young Gordon, apprentice to the sea, fell into mid-ocean while fisting a sail. The poor fellow's heart sank when he saw the ship sailing away. But, as he afterward told me, he trod water and kept up till the boat reached him. I have trodden water again and again with a big boy on my back, Any one might do the same. Not one woman in ten thousand, not one man in a thousand, I suppose, can swim. They do not know they can tread water when they fall in, and of course drown. But ignorance and prejudice cannot always rule, and the day will surely come when human beings, better instructed, shall enjoy the same immunity in the water that other animals not human beings now enjoy.

Better Yet.

On a Canada Southern train the other day a Detroiter had a seat behind a couple who got on at a little station near St. Thomas, and he thought he had seen the man's face before. He was looking at him sharply and trying to remember where he had met him, when the man turned and asked:

"Aren't you Thomas ——, of Detroit?"

"Yes; and aren't you William ——, of Buffalo?"

"Yes."

"I thought so when you came in. And ain't you running away with old Judge Blank's daughter, of St. Thomas?"

"I've got a better thing than that," whispered William, as he leaned over the seat, "I'm running away with his wife!"

HUMOROUS.

The break of day was not caused by the fall of night.

The New York *News* thinks the man who discovered the comet was looking well.

The young man who gave up drinking to propitiate his girl wisely concluded that a miss is as good as a smile.

Do not tell a man he lies. It is vulgar. Say that his conversation suggests to your mind a summer resort circular. —*Philadelphia News.*

There is a good deal of human nature in a canary bird. He always begins to chatter so soon as the piano begins to play.—*Boston Transcript.*

There are ten thousand dentists in this country, and yet mothers will pull the teeth of their infants with a string tied to a door latch.—*New Haven Register.*

Statistics show that a small boy will go three miles out of his way to steal watermelons from a man who thinks he has planted his watermelons where no one can find them.

We know a lady who never hurries her dressmaker. She waits until all the neighbors get through with her. this lady, by the way, is the best posted on village news of any person in town.

The American lawn-mower has been introduced into England, and now the English, disturbed in their morning naps by the clanging fiend, have sent over for the profanity that goes with it. —*Boston Post.*

Miss Susie M. Russell, editor of the Duluth *Weekly*, says: "When things go to D K how C D they B come." The most C D thing we know of this season is the Q eumber; beware of it, Susie, or it will W up. Watch for it, wait for it. —*Peck's Sun.*

"May we hope for the pleasure of your company at our soiree to-morrow, doctor? We shall have a little instrumental and vocal music. My daughter Alice will sing, and afterwards Jane will recite her new poem. At nine o'clock we shall sup." Doctor: "Many thanks; you are very kind. I shall be with you at nine sharp."

At the commencement exercises of one of the colleges this week, a young man was asked "What is love?" He thought a minute and then said: "Its a sort of a feeling that you don't want any other fellow going around with her." That is perhaps as good a definition as could be framed by a committee of lovers in regular session. A lover had almost rather go himself than to have another fellow go around with her.—*Peck's Sun.*

Cremation in Germany.

A correspondent writes from Gotha to the *Pall Mall Gazette*: Amid pleasant fields outside this attractive little city stands the famous cremation hall, with the exception of that at Milan, the only one in Europe. The building itself is handsome, is built on classic models and faces the ordinary burial ground or kirch-hof. Before describing what I have just seen I will mention that this cremation hall is of two and a-half years date only, and was built by an association or verein of the most learned and thoughtful men in Germany. Fifty-two persons, five of whom were women, have in this space of time chosen such a form of burial, one body being sent from New York. The cost of the mere process of cremation is about $25, and the religious ceremony can first be read over the body. It is unnecessary to say that the Catholic priest refuses church burial to any one electing to be cremated. Protestant pastors, on the contrary, willingly accord it. The cinerary urns bear the names of one or two Jews. These are arranged outside the cremation hall in an open portico, and are solid and artistic, bearing the names of the deceased, etc. Some were richly decorated with fresh flowers. My guide now takes me into the spacious hall, where the religious ceremony, when given, is read, and where the body is laid before its removal to the receptacle underground where cremation takes place. I may mention that the public are not admitted to the ceremony at any time, only the nearest relations of the deceased; and that nothing is seen of the process. We now, not without a feeling of awe, as well as of deepest interest on my part, descend by a dark winding staircase into the subterranean chambers where the burning is performed. My guide, with much intelligence, explained the process, which is highly elaborate and conducted on scientific principles. We see the huge preparations in the form of coal, and the burning oven, also on a vast scale, finally the receptical for the ashes. Nine hours of preliminary preparation are necessary; and it must be explained, in order to remove any feeling of repugnance on the part of the reader, that the body is not burned in flame but is reduced to ashes by air heated to 600 degrees Reaumur. Two hours elapse before the ashes are collected—six pounds being usual in the case of a man, four in that of a woman. As I have before said, the process is not visible, and is so scientific that every element of horror is eliminated. The ceremony takes place in silent solemnity, only the necessary officials and one or two near relatives being admitted. I think few visitors will visit this cremation hall without being deeply impressed in favor of a system so advantageous to the living, and, it must be admitted—at least of France and Germany—also advantageous to the dead. Here, as in France, the law compels such prompt interment that in many cases it has been known to take place before the breath had left the body. In Algeria I have known personally a victim of this misapprehension; and my German friends all speak to me in warm terms of the new system as, irrespective of other advantages, preventing premature burial.

Indigestion.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sonnd nerves and good health without useing Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonons and waste matter of the system. See other column.

(Chicago Western Catholic.)

The latest man who has been made happy through the use of this valuable liniment is Mr. James A. Conlan, librarian of the Union Catholic Library of this city. The following is Mr. Conlan's endorsement:

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CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1880.

I wish to add my testimony as to the merits of St. Jacob's Oil as a cure for rheumatism. One bottle has cured me of this troublesome disease, which gave me a great deal of bother for a long time; but thanks to the remedy I am cured. This statement is unsolicited by any one in its interest.

JAMES A. CONLAN, Librarian.

Yale's valedictorian, this year, was a Hebrew, her salutatorian a German, and the prize declaimer a Chinaman.

(Kansas City Mail.)

Member of this department relieved of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacob's Oil, says Geo. W. Walling, Esq., Superintendent Police New York, in one of our exchanges.

A Milwaukee man who compelled the sharer of his joys and salary to drink a half gallon of beer at one sitting, has been arrested for malt treating his wife.

The lecturer who was pelted with ancient eggs had no difficulty in ascertaining the scents of the meeting.

Malarial Fever.

Malarial Fevers. constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgie ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm alvays. See "Proverbs" in other colum.

A wave of suicide and murder seems to be sweeping over the whole country. Hot weather is as prolific of evils as it is of mosquitoes and flies.

Certain Knowledge.

We know whereof we affirm when we say that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has performed more wonderful cures than any medicine ever brought before the American public.

There are thirty-two daily papers published in Texas.

Flies and Mosquitoes.

15c. box "Rough on Rats" keeps a house free from flies, bed-bugs, roaches, rats, mice, &c.

Deacon Smith buys CARBOLINE, the deodorized patroleum hair renewer and restorer, and since the improvement recommends it to all his friends as the perfection of all his preparations.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittant fevers, the FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Sitting Bull is on his second annual surrendering tour.

St. Jacobs Oil.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL AS A SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:

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Respectfully,
MRS. J. A. JOHNSON.

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Dizziness, Liver and Kidney Complaint.

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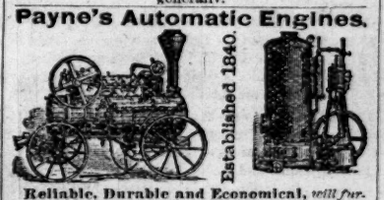

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